

YET ANOTHER HONOR FOR
DEWAR'S
PERTH WHISKIES
Which have received a ROYAL
WARRANT from His Majesty
King EDWARD VII.
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.
458

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

DEWAR'S
FAMOUS
WHISKIES.
Special, Extra Special, White
Label, Supplied by ROYAL WAR-
RANT to the KING.
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.
459

No. 11,985.

號五十八月八年一零百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

日二初月七年丑辛

PRICE, \$2.50 Per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON: F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clements
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Glasgow: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, George
Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
SINGAPORE: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market
Street, Singapore.
HONGKONG: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market
Street, Hongkong.
NEW YORK: THE CHINESE BANKERS,
100, Broadway, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO: THE CHINESE BANKERS,
100, Broadway, San Francisco.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market
Street, Melbourne.
CEYLON: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market
Street, Colombo.
PATAIA: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market
Street, Pataia.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: J. & W. D. BROWN,
10, Market Street, Singapore.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: J. & W. D. BROWN,
10, Market Street, Manila.
CHINA: J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market
Street, Hongkong.
N. MOELLER & CO., Ltd., Agents,
10, Market Street, Hongkong.
J. & W. D. BROWN, 10, Market Street,
HONGKONG, 10, Market Street, SINGAPORE,
AND KELLY & WALSH.

Business Intimations.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY Resumed my
DENTAL PRACTICE.

Wm. MacLEOD, D.D.S.,
Beaconsfield Arcade,
Hongkong, August 1, 1901. 1591

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned carry in Stock an
extensive line of CIGARS and
CIGARETTES from the "GERMAN"
FACTORY of Manila, for which they are
Sole Agents in Hongkong. Prices moderate.
Stock of specially selected quality.
A trial solicited. Special Terms to Ex-
porters.
T. M. STEVENS & CO.,
1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, August 2, 1901. 1607

Wanted.

WANTED.

A QUARRY RAY, Experienced BUREAU
CLERK, and OVERSEER. Applications should be made in
writing to the undersigned, accompanied
by copies of Testimonials.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1606

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL
MANAGER to manage a New Hotel
at Kowloon. Liberal Terms to a Good
Man.
Apply by Letter to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1608

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG MAN of 12 Years
Experience in a Counting-House and
Merchandise Office, Position as CLERK or
GENERAL ASSISTANT in an Office.
Particulars, &c.,
Address to—
"S. X.,"
Care of "China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1608

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN of Business
to act as COMPTROLLER for next
China New Year.
Full particulars can be obtained on
application to the Undersigned.
For the Imperial Bank of China,
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
Hongkong, July 30, 1901. 1603

HONGKONG STEAMLAUNDRY CO., LIMITED.

WASHING! WASHING!

Gentlemen's (Ordinary) at a Fixed Price
of \$8 per Month, per head or as per Tariff.
Ladies and Families—As per Tariff.
All Articles Distinctly
SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS GLOSSED BY
MACHINE.
California Washermen Employed.
No Clothes Sleeping on Premises.
Depot—No. 5, Lee House Street.
F. G. ALLEN, Manager,
Hongkong, August 6, 1901. 1623

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES,
Reprinted from "The China Mail"
WITH AN APPENDIX.
To be had at the Office of THE PAPER,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,
And Messrs. W. BARNES & CO.,
Printers.
50 Cents.

Company Notices.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OR-
DINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Cor-
poration will be held at the City Hall,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th
day of August next, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Court of Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts to the 30th June, 1901.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, July 30, 1901. 1576

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
REGISTERS of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, the 17th day of August
next (both days inclusive), during
which PERIOD NO TRANSFER of SHARES
can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, July 30, 1901. 1577

UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
in the Company will be held at the COM-
PANY'S OFFICE, No. 4, Des Voeux Road
Central, on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the General
Manager, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1901, declaring a
Dividend and electing an Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from TUESDAY,
the 13th, to SATURDAY, the 17th Instant,
both days inclusive.
ELLIS KADOORIE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, August 10, 1901. 1071

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held in the Offices of the Company,
Queen's Buildings, Cantonment Road, on
MONDAY, the 13th August, at 12 o'clock
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors and the Statement
of Accounts to the 30th June, 1901.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 5th to 12th
August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, July 25, 1901. 1537

GREAT EASTERN & CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the PREFERENCE
SHAREHOLDERS of the above named
Company will be held at the Co.'s Office,
No. 14, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY,
the 20th of August, at 12.15 o'clock p.m.,
when the subject of the Resolution which was
passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of
Preference Shareholders held on the 20th
of July, 1901, will be submitted for con-
firmation as a Special Resolution, viz:—
That in lieu of making a Call, the Pre-
ference Shareholders do accept the pro-
posed plan of the Liquidator to Divide the
available assets among them.
THE LIQUIDATOR,
MR. BENNECKE,
Hongkong, August 6, 1901. 1626

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED. NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Company's Hotel, on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1901, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a
Statement of Accounts of the Company to
the 30th June, 1901, with the Report
of the Directors, and to discuss any matter
that may be competently brought before
the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 15th to
the 21st August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary,
Hongkong, August 10, 1901. 1670

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD. NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the provisions of No.
121 of the Articles of Association the
General Agents have this day declared an
Interim DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. for the
Half-year ending 30th June, 1901, on the
Paid-up Capital.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS PAYABLE
on SATURDAY, the 24th August, will be
issued to Shareholders on Application.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from 15th to 24th
inst. both days inclusive.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, August 12, 1901. 1650

MEE CHEUNG, HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs
ENLARGEMENTS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
1587

Company Notices.

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES OF \$10
EACH PAYABLE ON APPLICATION.
APPLICATIONS for 50,000 New
Shares will be received by the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION on or before 3 P.M., on the 27th of
August, 1901, upon forms which may be
obtained either at the said Bank or from
the undersigned.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1602

THE BRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in ac-
cordance with ARTICLE IX paragraph
3. of the Articles of Association of the
Company, the following SHARES have
been FORFEITED.
1000—11000
1120—1135
1136—1155
1176—1185
1386—1445
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, August 6, 1901. 1628

Business Notices.

SINGING, PIANO, MANDO- LINE, BANJO, &c.

SIGNOR CATTANEO
has RESUMED TUITION.
TERMS, ... \$10 per Month.
(Two Lessons per Week).
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, April 22, 1901. 864

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Best Value in
PIANOS.

Monthly Payment System.
TUNING.
REPAIRS.
Our Speciality.
INSTRUMENTS.
STRINGS.
MUSIC.
Grand Stock reduced to Clear.

'KIRIN.'

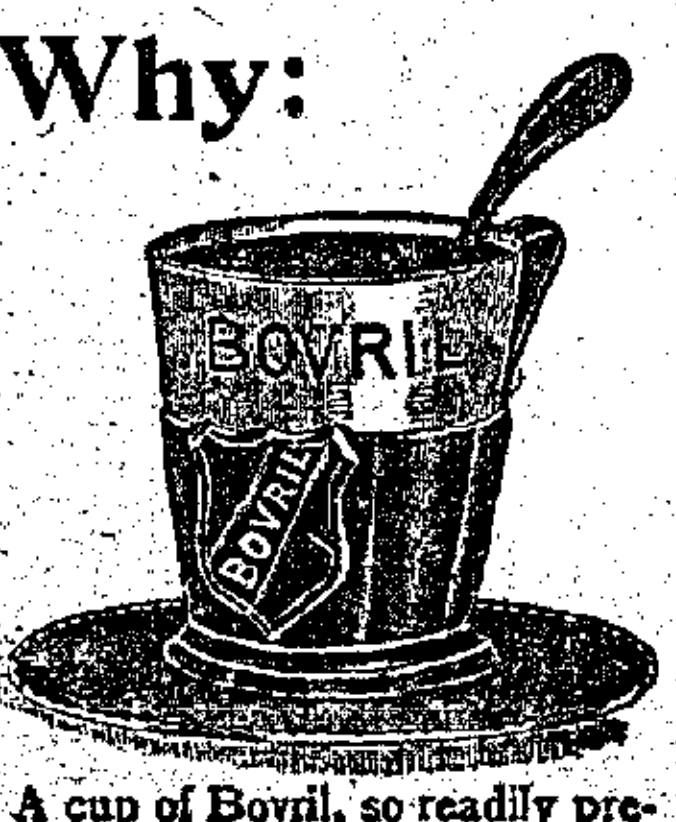
A Delicate
Lager.

THE CELEBRATED BEER OF JAPAN.

QUARTS, \$2.50 per dozen.
PINTS, \$1.75 do.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Sole Agent for Hongkong.

Why:



A cup of Bovril, so readily pre-
pared, is the best stimulant
that can be had—refreshing,
nourishing and strengthening.
It promotes and sustains energy.

To be obtained at all STORES, CHEMISTS,
HOTELS, &c., throughout Hongkong, China
and Japan.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

4, PRAYA CENTRAL
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.
ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
AMERICAN BOOTS

TAN CALF, BLACK CALF, and GLACE KID,
WITH
SQUARE, MEDIUM, and POINTED TOES.
ALSO,
PATENT COURT SHOES
AND
SHOOTING BOOTS.
AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 1605

Cutler, Palmer & Co., LONDON.

Have always Stocks of their well-known Brands with
Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. SIEMSEN & CO. 1462

DENNY, MOTT & DICKSON, LD., BANGKOK (SIAM).

TEAK MERCHANTS AND SAW MILLERS.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Hongkong, August 1, 1901. 1688

W. BREWER & CO.,

FOR SALE.
THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF FAMOUS
LITERATURE, 20 VOLUMES, BEAUTIFULLY
BOUND, AND INCLUDING A PORTFOLIO OF
VERY FINE ENGRAVINGS, \$150.00.
Very Popular Novels, &c., 35 cents each.
Marguerite of Lorraine, by Geo. MacDonald.
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sinhji.
Ebon Molden, by Bachelier.
White Company, by Conan Doyle.
Doodle's Baby, by John Strange Winter.
The Black Card, by Liza.
The Potter's Thumb, by Annie Steele.
The House of Mystery, by Marsh.
Jockey Jack, by Nat Gould.
The Young Fur Traders, by Billantyne.
The Cor 1 Island, Billantyne.
Ungava, by Billantyne.
Britannia's Bulwarks: The Achievements
of our Seamen; the Honours of our Ships.
Very Choice Illustrations; to be Com-
pleted in 16 Parts (4 Parts now ready).
35 cents each. 1590

THE PHARMACY, 10 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES. Prescriptions carefully
dispensed by a qualified CHEMIST. Special attention to FRENCH and Other
FOREIGN FORMULAE.

SOMERVILLE'S 'EXPORT' and 'GLENDOUR' WHISKIES.
PORTSOY HIGHLAND WHISKY (PURE MALT).
MANILA CIGARS.
1832 Manager, RICHARD FLINT.

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

The Great Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCY
AND ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ASK FOR FERGUSON'S

P. & O.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR, 10 YEARS OLD
HIGHLAND WHISKY.
FERGUSON'S
SPECIAL CREAM
BREADALBANE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
These are the finest productions of Scotland,
devoid absolutely of all deleterious matter.
THE CREME DE LA CREME OF
WHISKIES.
PURE AND MILD.
Sole Importers,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.



Business Notices.

HOCKS, MOSELLES, AND CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents of the well-known Firm
HENKELL & CO., MAINZ,
they always hold a Stock of their CELEBRATED and ABSOLUTELY PURE
HOCKS AND MOSELLES,
Niersteiner, Berncastler,
Oestlicher, Marcobrunner,
Erdenker Troppchen,
Josephshofer.

CHAMPAGNES, SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1901. 1461

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. Portland Cement.

In casks of 375 lbs net \$5.50 per cask, ex Factory.
In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.30 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS.—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNES:

WHITE SEAL (1893 VINTAGE).

CACHET IMPERIAL (Extra Dry; Gout Americanin)

SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, PLATES, PAPERS and CHEMICALS.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS & ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Developing Solution

FOR PLATES and FILMS, VELOX, DEKKO and BROMIDE PAPERS.
Gold Toning Solution
FOR P. O. P. ALL MADE READY FOR USE.

ACHEE & CO., 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Few Doors East of the HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, PROVIDED WITH EVERY COMFORT.
NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
TWO ELEVATORS.
NEW REFRIGERATING PLANT.
BEST QUALITY LIQUORS & PROVISIONS.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED,

GENERAL DRAPERS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS, and FURNISHERS.

NOW ON VIEW: THE LATEST STYLES IN MILLINERY,
UNTRIMMED STRAWS, CHIFFON HATS, SILK and MUSLIN BLOUSES,
CHIFFON RUFFLES, ETC.

ALSO THE NEW FANCY BEADS and BEAD CHAINS,
NOW WORN BY ALL FASHIONABLE LONDON.

THE ABOVE GOODS are ONLY JUST to HAND. INSPECTION INVITED.
R. G. HECKFORD, Manager.

GEO. YOUNGER, ALLOA INDIA PALE ALE.

Specially Brewed for Tropical Climates. Good, Sound, Light,
Bitter BEER.

PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN QUARTS ... \$11.00
PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS ... \$14.00

Also in Hogsheads, Kilderkins, Firkins and 41 Gall Casks.

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1651

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES.
PINCE-NEZ AND EYE PRESERVES.
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.
HASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

"HARLENE" FOR THE
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
HAIR
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALWAYS ALL IRRITATION.
• EDWARDS HARTLEY CO., 45 & 46, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG. •

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

ARDATH
THE HIGH CLASS
SMOKING MIXTURE.
Manufactured and blended from the
VERY FINEST TOBACCOS.
GUARANTEED FREE from all artificial
flavourings and scents so injurious to
health, but now so often found
in Smoking Mixtures.
Smokers will find the 'ARDATH MIX-
TURE' delightfully Sweet and Cool, and
owing to its PURITY, the Tobacco will
keep in GOOD condition in all climates.
MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTH.
PACKED IN AIR TIGHT TINS.
PRICE 9 CENTS EACH.

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H. M. King Edward VII.
H. M. Queen Alexandra.
H. R. H. Duke of Cornwall and York.
H. R. H. Duchess of Cornwall and York.
Price 75 Cents each.

PUT LOG CABIN
IN YOUR PIPE
& Smoke it.
Manufactured only by LAMBERT AND BUTLER, LTD., London, England. E28-1

M. MUMEYA,
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.
84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

RAINIER BEER
IS THE BEST LIGHT BEER THAT HAS EVER
BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE COLONY.
Its use will be found most invigorating
at all times.
PRICE:
For Case 6 dozen Pints, \$13.50.
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SOLE IMPORTERS:
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Limited,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TAKE
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
For Indigestion, Heartburn,
Biliousness, Jaundice,
and all Complaints of the
Liver and Kidneys.
THEY ARE INVARIABLE
FOR THE USE OF FEMALES.
Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Intimations.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
AND
SINGER'S MACHINES.
APPLY TO
DOOLITTLE & POLLOCK
50, LYNDBURST TERRACE.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES & LISTS.
2482

THE MUTUAL STORES,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
8 AND 10 D'ARCADE STREET.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
O'BRIEN'S 'DAGGER' BRAND
GENUINE GUINNESS STOUT,
BOTTLED AT DUBLIN.
PINTS ... \$2.50 per Dozen.
QUARTS ... \$3.50 per Dozen.
Hongkong, January 30, 1901. 1709

THE CHINA AND JAPAN
TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG EXCHANGE.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BICYCLES
AND
TYPEWRITERS.
SOLD, EXCHANGED AND REPAIRED.
PRICES VARYING FROM \$25 TO \$225.
ASCETYLENE LAMPS & CARBIDE.
DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.
11, D'ARCADE STREET.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1901. 323

THE CHINA AND JAPAN
TELEPHONE Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG EXCHANGE.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
EXCHANGE LINES.
\$80 Per Annum.
PRIVATE LINES.
\$100 Per Annum.
NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.
N.B.—A special charge is made for line
of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION IN STOCK,
INCLUDING
BATTERIES,
CHEMICALS,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
INSULATORS,
LIGHTING CONDUCTORS,
SWITCHES,
TELEPHONES,
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PRICE LISTS
ON
APPLICATION.
ELECTRIC BELL
INSTALLATIONS
Erected and kept in order.
Estimates given for all kinds of Elec-
trical work.
Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Port
to fit up Installations if required.
NOTE ADDRESS:—No. 2, Ice House Street
For full particulars, &c., &c.,
Apply to
W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 12, 1900. 140

WEEKLY NEWS
FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail
Published to suit the Departure
of each English and French
Mail Steamer to Europe.
FULL REPORTS
AND ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE
(Commercial, Shipping, etc.).
14 per Annum (including Postage).
• CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
6, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,
108 HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.
A First-Class Private
Family Hotel.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and
Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
VERY MODERATE TERMS TO FAMIL-
IES THE DAY OR MONTH.
Hongkong, December 18, 1900. 2639

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.
ROTISSERIE,
Meals a la Carte.
CHICKENS, STEAKS, etc., etc., at any
time, between 7.30 a.m. and 11
p.m.
Monthly Table at Moderate Rates.
Madar & Farmer,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, May 1, 1899. 1787

Pelham House,
FAMILY HOTEL,
1865 WYNDHAM STREET.
**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15
p.m. every half hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road
Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 2, 1901. 1061

Dentistry.

AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
CHADWICK KEW,
(LATE OF POATE AND NOBLE.)
Hongkong, July 12, 1897. 2586

DENTISTRY.
SUI SANG,
Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA
DENTIST.
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, January 1, 1898. 3

SIEN TING,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 14, D'ARCADE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, April 24, 1900. 628

DENTISTRY.
AMERICAN SYSTEM.
WONG HO-MI.
SURG. DENTIST.
TERMS MODERATE. CONSULTATION FREE.
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locality, away from the din and
disturbance of the City, and surrounded by
a delightful Garden it is an ideal place of
Residence. The building stands on an
eminent, giving a magnificent view of the
Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is
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where the principal Mail Steamers disem-
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The Cuisine is Excellent.
J. W. OSBORNE, J. H. DOWNS,
Proprietors.
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108 HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.
A First-Class Private
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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED and
Exceedingly Spacious Rooms.
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ROTISSERIE,
Meals a la Carte.
CHICKENS, STEAKS, etc., etc., at any
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Monthly Table at Moderate Rates.
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Proprietors.
Hongkong, May 1, 1899. 1787

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FAMILY HOTEL,
1865 WYNDHAM STREET.

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15
p.m. every half hour.
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8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
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Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road
Central.
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General Managers.
Hongkong, April 2, 1901. 1061

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE Underigned have received instruc-
tions from THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTEN-
DENT OF POLICE to Sell by Public Auction,
on
FRIDAY,
the 16th August, 1901, at 11 a.m., at the
CENTRAL POLICE STATION,
33,400 CARTRIDGES (FOR SMALL ARMS, 8,200
EMPTY SHOOTING CARTRIDGE CASES, 3,400
PERCUSSION CAPS (SMALL BOXES), 865 RE-
VOLVERS, 138 PISTOLS, 40 WINCHESTER
RIFLES, 870 RIFLES (MUSKETS AND CAR-
BINES), 7 Fowling Pieces, 3 Cwt. of
Nipples for Muskets, a quantity of
BANDONNETS, 116,500 CARTRIDGES FOR
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &c. (stored in Cases at
the Government Depot, Stonecutter's Is-
land), 311 MUSKETS, 12 CARBINES, 48
RIFLES, 4 PISTOLS, 8 OFFICERS'S SWORDS,
233,150 ROUNDS OF CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL
ARMS and 2 CASES CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL
ARMS (stored at the Government Depot).
CONDITIONS OF SALE:—
The above will be sold only to those who
hold licences to deal and trade in arms and
to those having licences to carry or possess
arms.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 8, 1901. 1651

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned have received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
FRIDAY,
the 16th Inst., at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales
Rooms, Ice House Street,—
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Comprising:—
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM
SUITE, BEDROOMS, KITCHEN, OVER-
STREET, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, VIENNA
CHAIR, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, ELECTRIC LAMP, CHECKER AND
GLASS WARE, VASES, CARPETS, RUGS,
BOOKS, MAGAZINES, HANGING AND CARRIAGE
LAMPS, &c., &c.
Also:
4 PIANOS and ONE TELESCOPE.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 14, 1901. 1604

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned have received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,
the 17th August, at Noon, alongside of
The Douglas S.S. Co.'s Wharf,
Praya Cantlon,
THE STEAM LAUNCH
"TUNG FAT."
Built under Foreign Superintendence, is
certified to be in first-class order and con-
dition. Only a few days out of the hands
of Messrs. BAILEY & MURRAY, Engineers,
&c., &c., who have given her a thorough
overhaul is remounted, &c., &c.
Suitable for towing purposes; and is
fitted in European style.
Length, 63 feet; Beam, 11 feet 6 inches
Depth, 6 feet 3 inches in centre.
The Launch is open for inspection along-
side Douglas S. S. Co.'s Wharf every day
until the time of Sale.
TERMS:—As usual.
For further particulars, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 12, 1901. 1681

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned will sell by Public
Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 17th August, 1901, at 2.30 p.m., at
No. 7, Granville Avenue, Kowloon,—
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(Particulars can be had from Catalogue).
On View from FRIDAY, the 16th August.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 13, 1901. 1665

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. GEORGE P. LAMBERT will
Sell by Public Auction, at his
Office, Duddell Street, on
FRIDAY,
the 23rd August, 1901, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
Situate at
**SHAUKIWAN, IN THE ISLAND OF HONG-
KONG, CONSISTING OF**
SHAUKIWAN Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
23, 125 and 385, which are held as to Lots
Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 125 for the
residues of several terms of 990 years and
as to Lot No. 385 of the residue of a term
of 75 years.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be
obtained from
Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 8, 1900. 1650

**THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECT-
ING CHINESE**
With Special References to
PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND
BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN
HONGKONG
(Reprinted from the China Mail).
For Sale at the China Mail Office,
Price 50 cents.

WITTY COMPLIMENTS.

Mrs Asquith, who is one of the most
interesting figures in Society, says *St.
James's Budget*, was once the recipient
of one of the finest compliments any
woman has ever received. She was a
member of a party on board one of Sir
Donald Currie's ships, and her grace
and beauty fascinated all about her,
from Mr Gladstone and Lord Tennyson
down to the humblest sailor. It was
one of the sailors whom Mrs Asquith,
then Miss Tennant, asked if he were
married, and it was the sailor who paid
her the highest compliment she could
receive. 'Yes, ma'am,' said Jack, look-
ing up at Miss Tennant, 'I am sorry to
say I am.'

It was a happy speech, fit to rank
with Father Healy's best. Father
Healy and a friend were once walking
with a young lady companion, who, as
she stood between them, gathered some
flowers, and asked: 'Did you ever see
anything more charming than these?'
'Yes,' said Father Healy, 'I have seen
something a great deal more charming,
but that's between you and me, George.'
Mr Choate's compliment to his wife was
almost as good. He was asked who he
would like to be if he were not himself,
and as he ran through the rapids of the
great ones of the earth his eye fell upon
his wife and he hesitated no longer.
'Mrs Choate's second husband,' he said.
Equally happy was his remark as he
looked up at a gallery full of ladies.
'Now I understand,' he said 'what the
Bible means when it says, "Thou madest
man a little lower than the angels."'

A sweep was responsible for one of
the neatest compliments ever paid a
lawyer. Mr Reader Harris, K.C., had
defended the sweep against the At-
torney-General and the Solicitor-General,
and had won the case. The matter
involved was one closely affecting sweeps
and their ways, and Mr Harris had
carefully studied all about sweeps before
entering the court. As he left, his
client begged leave to ask a question.
'Will you tell me,' he asked, 'if any of
your family were ever in our profession?'
Just as happy was the compliment once
paid by a judge to a young lawyer who
was destined to be known to fame as
Lord Russell of Killowen. In his early
days Mr Russell was once chattering
over the back of the benches at the law
courts, and he stopped at the second
row. 'One step further and you would
be in your right place, Mr Russell,' said
the judge, glancing at the seat reserved
for Queen's Counsel.

Even politicians can be complimentary
sometimes. One of the happiest things
ever said in Parliament was by Lord
Melbourne in the House of Lords. It
was one of the briefest speeches on
record, and was at once a denunciation
and a compliment. Lord Brougham
had been attacking the Melbourne
Government with unusual warmth and
eloquence, and as he sat down, the
Prime Minister rose and said: 'My
Lords, you have heard the eloquent
speech of the noble and learned lord—
one of the most eloquent he ever deliv-
ered in this House—and I leave you to
consider what must be the nature and
strength of the objections which pre-
vent any Government from availing
themselves of the service of such a man.'

It was Pitt, according to Lord Rose-
bery, who received the greatest compli-
ment that has ever been paid to an
English statesman. Two votes of cen-
sure had been moved on the last Ad-
ministration over which he presided,
and both were rejected by the House.
But the mere rejection of them did not
satisfy the Commons, which placed on
record by an overwhelming majority its
opinion that the Right Hon. William
Pitt has rendered great and important
services to his country, and especially
deserved the gratitude of this House.
Pitt knew how to pay a compliment as
well as how to receive one. 'He was at
dinner when Adam Smith came into
the room, and Pitt, who had mastered
the 'Wealth of Nations,' called the
company to their feet, saying to Smith,
'We will stand till you are seated, for
we are all your scholars.'

Monarchs have said many kindly and
happy things at times. The Kaiser, who
can do most things, knows how to pay a
graceful compliment. A young Danish
violinist was once performing at a Court
concert before the Emperor, who evinced
great delight whenever she played.
When the concert was ended, the Kaiser,
turning to the artist, said: 'You play
the violin admirably; when I listen to
you with my eyes closed I think I am
hearing Sarasate—and yet I prefer to
keep my eyes open.'
Briefly one who has ever worn a
Marchal Niel rose in his coat will be
interested in the pretty compliment the

Empress Eugenie once paid to a brave
General. General Niel had returned with
all the honours of war from Solferino,
and a poor man presented him with a
basket of beautiful roses. The General
had a cutting struck from the blooms,
and when it had grown into a tree he
presented it to the Empress Eugenie.
The Empress was much pleased with the
roses, but was disappointed to learn
that they had no distinct name. 'Ah,'
said she, a happy inspiration coming to
her, 'I will give them a name, and it
shall be the Marchal Niel.' Thus a
brave General was honoured with the
highest rank he could achieve, and a
rose was given a name which will live
as long as roses bloom. It was as subtle
and pleasing a compliment as that of
the ladies who paid an eloquent tribute
to a famous preacher. He was conclud-
ing his sermon owing to the lateness of
the hour, when the ladies in the gallery
took their shawls and threw them over
the clock.

A JAPAN-CHINA BANK.

Proposals for its Formation.
Proposals have been made in Japanese
financial circles for some time past that a
bank should be formed by joint enterprise
of Japanese and Chinese to further the
development of the trade between the two
countries and to introduce Chinese capital
into Japan. The Bayokai Chosen Ken,
an association of the leading merchants of Kobe
and Osaka, has already adopted a resolution
urging the Government to raise a part
of the indemnity to be received from China
to form a bank as suggested.

The *Osaka Mainichi* notes that the trade
between Japan and China has greatly in-
creased of late years, the export of cotton
yarn, coal, matches and marine produce to
China increasing year after year, while the
import from China of eggs, beans, sugar,
raw cotton, hemp and oil cake have similar-
ly increased. The following statistics
published by the Government show the
continued increase in the value of the trade
between the two countries:—

	Export.	Import.
1891	¥5,323,551	¥8,708,428
1892	6,308,859	12,609,410
1893	7,714,420	17,085,975
1894	8,813,987	17,511,507
1895	9,135,109	22,958,144
1896	13,859,244	21,244,321
1897	21,355,068	29,335,845
1898	29,123,175	30,223,861
1899	40,257,034	38,627,751
1900	31,871,576	29,960,740

The *Osaka paper* observes that owing to
the outbreak of the disturbances in North
China the exports from Japan last year
showed a falling off by some nine million
yen, but the imports from China showed an
increase of over a million yen as compared
with the preceding year. The trade be-
tween Japan and China has grown from
¥14,000,000 to upwards of ¥60,000,000 in
ten years only, an increase which is un-
equalled by the trade with any other coun-
try. The trade with Hongkong likewise
continues to increase. The value of the
exports and imports, which stood at
¥12,570,000 and ¥5,080,000 respectively in
1891, rose last year to ¥38,170,000 and
¥10,060,000. Hongkong is British terri-
tory, but the goods exported from Japan
for that part are rice, glassware, matches,
cotton yarn, European umbrellas, matches,
etc., which are all commodities for the Chi-
nese market, so that Hongkong may be
looked upon as a Chinese port from the
commercial point of view.

Though the value of the trade between
Japan and China has now reached almost
¥110,000,000, our contemporary urges
that Japan should not rest content with
this, but continue to develop the facilities
of communication between the two coun-
tries. A large bank, worked jointly by
Japanese and Chinese, would prove a valu-
able means for developing the resources in
the interior of China, while it could fur-
nish capital for those Japanese who visit
China to undertake various businesses in
concert with Chinese capitalists. Should
the bank succeed in obtaining the confi-
dence of Chinese depositors, the money
so deposited may be brought over to Japan
and invested in profitable undertakings.

In conclusion, the *Mainichi* strongly
urges that in undertaking business together
with Chinese, the Japanese should be very
careful as to their conduct. If Japanese
continue to look down upon the Chinese as
they do at present, the scheme will not
succeed. The Japanese, according to our
contemporary, have the undesirable habit
of putting small value on money and de-
lighting in ostentatious display. This is
entirely contrary to the habits of Chinese,
and may prove a great hindrance to joint
operations in business. In promoting the
bank as suggested, it is absolutely necessary
for Japanese to correct such bad habits and
follow the example of the Russians and
English, who regard the Chinese as on a
level with themselves.
We are afraid the *Osaka Mainichi* is not
on very safe ground in this last sentence,
but the intention is good, says the *Kobe
Chronicle*.

WENT TO VISIT HIS SISTER.

A J. Cottingham went to Washington,
D.C., Ark., U.S.A., to see his sister
and while there was taken with flux
(dysentery) and was very ill. He
decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy, and was so much
pleased with the prompt cure which it
effected, that he wrote the manufacturer a
letter in praise of his medicine. Mr.
Cottingham resides at Lockland, Ark.,
U.S.A. For sale by All Dealers, Warren's
Limited, General Agents.

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
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Breckel & Roger's French Brandy.

Manila Cigars—Factory, 'Germinal.'

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SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG CONTRASTED.

There has been a good deal written in our Shanghai contemporaries about the so-called assaults upon Chinese by foreigners resident in the Settlement. 'Common-sense' writes to *Sport and Gossip* in the following terms, which will be appreciated by those Europeans resident in Hongkong who have experienced the insolence of the Chinese coolie. The only objection that might be raised in regard to the letter is the use of the word 'Foreigner' when 'Britishers' are meant.

Sir,—You have been blamed in some quarters for your remarks on the subject of assaults on Chinese. Although every one must condemn unreservedly the occasional instances of brutality that no doubt occur, the generous instinct that prompts all decent men to protect the weak against the strong must not be allowed to blind us to facts. We are living in the midst of a race differing entirely in character from any for which Western usages and laws have been evolved. With all their virtues of passive endurance and industry, the Chinese have certain characteristics which we have to guard against. Like all cowardly people they are insolent and cruel whenever they can be so with impunity, and if once they imagine they can indulge these propensities at the expense of the few foreigners living in their midst, life in Shanghai would become unbearable. We have made this city and we have the right to the comforts and conveniences we have provided. We did not make foot-paths in order to be forced into the road, and we did not make the roads to be obstructed by any insolent coolie who refuses to budge. The Chinese hate us for our superiority and soothe their offended vanity by affecting to despise us, and they lose no opportunity of showing their feelings if they think it will not be noticed or resented. Their best friends cannot claim that they are fit to rule, and their proper place is to be drudges under the direction of the white man—a fate which comes nearer every day. And they must be kept in their place and taught not to presume on our generosity, which they inevitably regard as weakness and take advantage of. On our part, we must treat them justly and we must try to raise them up a little and make them less contemptible and loathsome. The only argument they understand is the stick, and their rulers keep them in order with it. We should never use the stick except as a last resort, but they must know it is there or we may as well clear out. Except for the force behind, there would be no foreigners in China. We do not propose to sink to the level of Hongkong, where foreigners are shouldered off the footpath by Chinese and where frequent assaults and robberies add to life a terror from which we are at present free in Shanghai.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Successful Trip in Paris.

There seems to be some likelihood (writes the Paris correspondent of *The Standard* on the 12th July) that the French, who have certainly taken the lead with submarine vessels, will be the first to solve the problem of aerial navigation. M. Henry Deutsch, some time ago, offered a prize of a hundred thousand francs to the first aeronaut who, in an airship of his own construction, should rise into the air at St. Cloud, cross above the Bois de Boulogne to the Eiffel Tower, and, after passing round it, return to the starting point within a given time. Several aeronauts have been building balloons to compete for this prize. Prominent among them is M. Santos Dumont, who on more than one occasion has constructed an aerostat which he thought would solve the problem of aerial navigation. Till now his efforts had not been crowned with success, but the experiments he made this morning are calculated to fill his mind with hope. A few days ago he finished the construction of a new balloon, propelled by a petroleum motor, and had been waiting for a propitious state of the atmosphere to make a private trial before demanding the assembly of the official experts to witness his attempt to win the Deutsch Prize.

Early this morning, M. Dumont's balloon being inflated, he rose into the air from his workshop at St. Cloud, and was very shortly the object of great curiosity on the part of the inhabitants of the Trocadero, Grenelle, and Passy quarters. They were astonished to hear in the air explosions as from the motor-cars which are so numerous in the streets of the French capital. They came from M. Santos Dumont's cigar-shaped balloon, which, by means of a two-bladed propeller and a star-shaped rudder, was proceeding over their heads in the direction of the Eiffel Tower. The car of this balloon, containing M. Santos Dumont, and serving as a framework for the mechanism, was constructed of light but strong basket-work, while the frame of the balloon itself was of bamboo. The wind was almost still on the surface, and probably also at the altitude of from three to five hundred metres, where the airship was navigated. On its approach to the Eiffel Tower it was seen to suddenly descend. It appears that some little accident had happened to the rudder. Having reached *terra firma* at the Trocadero, M. Santos Dumont repaired the mishap, and, again taking his place beneath the balloon, rose into the air, and this time

succeeded in directing his aerostat round the Tower, and then starting off in a direct line for his establishment at St. Cloud.

As may be imagined, the persons who at that early hour were on the Eiffel Tower followed the experiments with the greatest interest, and declared that M. Santos Dumont's airship answered the helm as a steamer upon the ocean. It also descended and ascended with great facility. M. Henry Deutsch, who had not been warned of the trial, is nevertheless greatly interested in its comparative success. M. Santos Dumont had severely returned to his workshop as Saint Cloud left M. Deutsch came to congratulate him on the result. It was then arranged that at six o'clock tomorrow morning the official experiment should be made in the presence of the Technical Commission of the Aero Club, composed of Prince Roland Bonaparte, MM. Gaillardet, of the Institute, Henry Deutsch, Pognet, De la Gye, and Count De la Vaulx. Describing his aerial journey, M. Santos Dumont said:—

For the last couple of days we have been waiting for a propitious moment. A stern last night, which, fortunately, disturbed the atmosphere, for only a few moments, made us fear that we should be obliged to postpone our experiment once more. However, at one o'clock in the morning the sky became perfectly clear. There was not a cloud to be seen, and the wind became perfectly still. We at once commenced inflating our balloon, so that everything was ready at three o'clock. I entered the car and the balloon rose into the air. The propeller, which is naturally placed aft, gives the balloon a tendency to leave the horizontal, the forepart being slightly elevated. That fact considerably facilitates the departure. My workshop and yard being rather small, and surrounded by trees, my men, for prudence's sake, hung on to the guide rope, and thus directed the balloon across the bridge to the racetrack of Longchamps. There they let go, and I was able to direct the balloon five or six times round the racetrack. The machinery worked perfectly well, so that I was emboldened to extend my trip the whole way round the Bois de Boulogne. I returned without any difficulty to the spot where my men were waiting. They were fired with such enthusiasm by the success that they shouted to me, 'Go to the Eiffel Tower.' Though I had no intention of doing so, I followed their advice. I was close to it, when I heard behind me the noise of snapping canvas. It was my rudder, one of the directing ends of which had broken. Fortunately it was the left rope. If it had been the other I should have been lost, for my balloon would have struck against the Tower. I directed my course to the opposite side of the Seine towards the Trocadero, where I touched ground, and was able to make the necessary repairs. Everybody was most anxious to help me, and it was quickly done. I again got into the car, rose, and doubled the Eiffel Tower, and returned to my workshop.

Every aeronaut takes the greatest interest in these navigable balloons, but many of them do not believe that the conquest of the air will be accomplished by them. They may assist in the solution of the problem, but if aerial navigation is to become practicable, it will, they believe, be with a machine heavier than the air.

A YOUNG LADY'S LIFE SAVED AT PANAMA, 'COLOMBIA' BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

Dr. Chas. H. Utter, a prominent physician, of Panama, Colombia, in a recent letter states: 'Last March I had as a patient a young lady, sixteen years of age, who had a very hot attack of dysentery. Everything I prescribed for her proved ineffectual and she was growing worse every hour. Her parents were sure she would die. She had become so weak that she could not turn over in bed. What to do at this critical moment was a study for me, but I thought of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and as a last resort prescribed it. The most wonderful result was effected. Within eight hours she was feeling much better; inside of three days she was upon her feet, and at the end of one week was entirely well.' For sale by All Dealers, WATKINS LTD., General Agents.

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TO LET.

NOS. 1 to 8, 'WILD DELL' WANCHAI ROAD. Apply to SANG KEE, 138, Praya Central. Hongkong, August 1, 1901. 1602

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, The Peak. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, July 16, 1901. 1478

TO LET.

(FROM 1st AUGUST NEXT). NO. 3, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to PUN HUNG, 85, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, July 17, 1901. 1490

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5a, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, July 4, 1901. 1399

TO LET.

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TO LET.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE, BLUE BUILDINGS, No. 3, 2nd Floor. 'THE RETREAT,' MOUNT KELLET. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, August 1, 1901. 1331

TO LET.

2 EUROPEAN HOUSES Nos. 18 and 20, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, August 6, 1901. 1640

'THE BACK DOOR.'

The Series of Articles entitled 'THE BACK DOOR,' which appeared in the *China Mail*, have been reprinted, and may be obtained in Pamphlet Form. Price — — — — — \$1.

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All Watches Guaranteed.

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When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE].
KING EDWARD AND COUNT VON WALDERSEE.
London, 13th July, 1901.
King Edward received Count von Waldersee at Homburg, and conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath.

THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The coffin of the late Empress Frederick was removed from Conberg church to the station by torchlight yesterday evening. The remains were followed by a princely cortege.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

The funeral of the late Empress Frederick was, in accordance with the wish of the deceased, of the simplest character. Only the members of the family and the principal civil and military authorities attended.

GAMBIA.

Reuters correspondent learns that an important agreement has been concluded between the British Gambia Government and a powerful chief, whereby both banks of the River Gambia to the Anglo-French frontier become British territory.

[HAYES SERVICE]

THE NAVAL MANGROVES.

During the manoeuvres of the British fleet in the English Channel, one torpedo boat went ashore, one torpedo-boat destroyer was lost, and another had her boilers damaged.

DECORATING TROOPS FROM CHINA.

General André has issued an order concerning the decoration of the troops from China. President Loubet will distribute the decorations.

THE FRENCH AIRSHIP.

The aeronaut M. Santos Dumont, with his steering balloon, left St. Cloud this morning and went round the Eiffel Tower, but in returning to St. Cloud he struck a house and fell. M. Santos Dumont is injured.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour T. S. Macdonald Smith, Acting P. M. J.)
Thursday, 16th August, 1901.

THE DEATH OF A PONY.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the action raised by Captain Hon. H. W. F. Trefusis, A. D. C., to the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China, to recover from Kwok Kong, junk owner, the sum of \$325, being damage sustained through the death of a pony caused by the alleged negligence of defendant in transferring it from the junk to the Commissariat Store.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment held that up to and at the time when the animal was killed, plaintiff had not acquired the status of a bailee. The possession was on the defendant, who had a lien on the thing, and until the thing was delivered to the plaintiff actually or constructively no possession was in the plaintiff. His Lordship awarded judgment for defendant, with costs.

Mr. Pontifex applied for compensation for the loss sustained by defendant through the death of the pony, and also asked for an order for the release of the junk.

His Lordship fixed a day for hearing the application.

Mr. Hastings (Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, solicitors), appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Pontifex (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors), represented the defendant.

THE LOOTING OF PEKING.

A Missionary's Defence.

One missionary to China, the Rev. Gilbert Reid, frankly defends in the *Forum* the looting practised by the foreign troops and foreign civilians in Peking and Pekin. His article is called "The Ethics of Loot," but it turns out on reading to be much more than a fair value. He speaks of "the romantic system of looting," and says that "the matter of loot is only one of high ethics, and, anyhow, quite a minor consideration." Being in his mind, only a poetic way of punishing the Chinese for having "dared to defy the world and insult mankind." The attitude of this herald of the gospel of forgiveness is revealed in his calm statement: "Personally, I regret that the guilty nation has been so badly treated (but there is no great amount of ethics, high or low, about this, but Mr. Reid seems to be laboring under the singular delusion that the laws of war countenance such looting as he sympathetically describes. Loot, he says, means only the lawful spoils of war. If there has been no war, looting may be set down as wrong. But does not Mr. Reid know that looting is forbidden by the modern rules of war? Has he never heard of the principle laid down by international law that 'the property, movable as well as immovable, of private persons in an invaded country is to remain unimpaired'? Even when the army requires for its own subsistence can be taken only by 'authorized persons at a fair value.' But the individual, the private person, who is guilty of the crime of looting, and who recalls the ravaging of the Palatinate, has not been heard of in civilized warfare since the time of the first Napoleon. Missionaries are, of course, entitled to set all the world right in matters of theology, but when they begin to talk about the laws of war, it would be well for them first to ascertain what these are."—*The Nation* (New York).

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Colonial Government \$300
C. M. 5

Terrible Accident in Japan.

News of a terrible accident was received at Kobe from Mutsu, Ma, Keza Gori, Kiangawa Kan, on the 7th inst. It seems that a village festival was held on the 4th, when a religious dance was given at one of the temples. During the performance a tin of kerosene containing five gallons exploded through careless handling and three children were burnt to death; nine others being seriously injured.

More Red-Tape.

The Native Officers and men of the Hongkong Regiment, which is entirely recruited from India, have been ruled ineligible for the Order of Merit, as the regiment does not belong to the Indian Army. Considering that corps employed in East and Central Africa are eligible (says *The Pioneer*) the sooner the existing rule is altered the better, unless the Hongkong Regiment is absorbed into the Indian Army, as suggested some time ago.

House Bents in Hongkong.

The Secretary of State told Sir Seymour King recently in the House of Commons that some special concessions in the matter of officials' expenses for quarters, fuel, and lighting on the China expedition had been sanctioned by the War Office. The extras had borne rather heavily on the officers, especially in Hongkong and Shanghai, where house rents are excessively high. But while there is assistance voted to the naval and military residents in Hongkong, and the Colonial service, local civil residents have to bear their own burdens as well they can.

Japanese Liner in Typhoon.

The N.Y.K. liner *Tanaka Maru* (Captain Wale), which arrived at Kobe on the 7th inst. from Hongkong, encountered a typhoon off Turnabout on the way up from Hongkong. The storm commenced off Turnabout, and grew worse as the ship approached Tung Ying Island. That was on the 2nd inst. The storm lasted twenty-four hours. It grew in strength at 4 p.m. on the day mentioned, and raged with unabated force until 10 p.m. on the 3rd, when the wind went round to the S. E., blowing a heavy gale with high seas. This weather continued until the 4th, when the ship belatedly splendedly. He mentions having experienced a very strong set to the north-west, amounting to 30 miles in twenty-four hours.

A New Atlas.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, send us a specimen copy of a new atlas of China, Japan and the Straits Settlements. It is issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., of London, and the price is \$1. It is an excellent dollar's worth, and should be in use in every merchant's office and in every school in Hongkong and the Coast Ports. The maps are so coloured that one can see at a glance the altitude of any given district. The place names are numerous, and appear to have been filled in with great care. It might be objected, however, that "spheres of influence" in China have not been allocated with the precision indicated on the map of China. Great Britain has not acquired a sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley, and we in Hongkong ought to be more strenuous than we are in denying that Kwangtung and Kwangsi have passed under French control in the same way as Shantung has been "ear-marked" by Germany and Manchuria by Russia.

Tragedy in Japanese Society.

A Tokio despatch to the *Asahi* states that Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama, Chief of the General Staff, will shortly resign. In this connection it is noted that the Marquis, who has always been foremost in entertaining foreign visitors of note, was not present at the reception given by him to Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Lieut.-General Terachi, Vice-General Staff Officer, acting in his stead as host. The Marquis was at his villa in Numadzu, whether he proceeded on the 27th July. It was rumoured that some family trouble necessitated the Marquis's absence. Now another report is to hand (continues the *Asahi* journal) stating that Marquess Oyama died suddenly on the 26th July; but her death has been kept secret. It was also reported that the Marquess proceeded to Hakone on the 21st ult. to see a French officer whom she met in France, and who is now staying at the Nanyu Hotel, Miyako-shi. The Marquis went to his villa in Numadzu on the 27th. The Marquess met the Marquis at Kodzu station and died suddenly (so the report states) between Matsuda and Yanakita Stations. The remains of the Marquess were secretly conveyed to the villa at Numadzu. It is added that the Marquis was carrying a revolver on the day mentioned, as usual.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers. Warran's Ltd., General Agents.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

There were no plague cases and no deaths during the past twenty-four hours.

The latest news from Kabul is to the effect that the Amir has been in poor health lately.

Messrs. John Deane and Sons, Limited, have received a Royal Warrant from the King for their Scotch Whiskies.

Major Reid, Deputy Judge-Advocate, China Field Force, will proceed on one year's furlough on arrival in India.

An international football match at Singapore on the 6th inst.—England v. Scotland—resulted in a win for England by 2 goals to nil.

It is understood that King Edward has issued an order, making His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York his representative during the visit to Canada, and in that way he will take precedence over His Excellency the Governor-General, who is the Sovereign's representative there.

The Rev. J. Graham Paterson left for Australia to-day in the *Guthrie*. He paid a flying visit to Canton, and attended the funeral of the late Dr. Kerr. He proposes to land at Thursday Island and make his way to Townsville overland, and after doing this he claims that he will have crossed the Australian continent.

To Him Who Waits.

A Bangkok paper says:—On Monday at 3 a.m. a police constable noticed a window of a house in the Tripath Road open, and a ladder reared up against it. He promptly constituted himself a surprise party, and duly entrenched himself well under cover. In the fulness of time a burglar, with 200 taels of silver, and costly trinkets, came down that ladder, right into the arms of the Law.

Strike at Singapore.

The Chinese storekeepers and clerks employed in the warehouses at the Tanjong Pagar wharves, to the number of about 220 persons, struck work on the 8th inst. Their alleged grievance is insufficiency of pay. It is probable there have been causes other than this owing to more stringent discipline, which the Company has recently found necessary to impose for its protection. The affair is now in the hands of the wharf management.

A Campaign Joke.

A correspondent sends the following as a real campaign joke to the *Singapore Free Press*; it can be seen distinctly two miles away from anywhere:—

R. G. A. Officer.—"Aw!—Sgt. Atkins, can you make out that Boer on the hill about two miles away, there?" Sgt.—"Yes!" R. G. A. Officer.—"Aw!—Just hit him in the eye with your next 4.7 shell." Sgt.—"Yes!" Which eye, Sir?

Plague Spots in Calcutta.

There are now no fewer than twenty-two busts in various parts of Calcutta, which are being taken in hand by the Health Officer, either for complete demolition, partial renovation or opening up. The busts at No. 8-1, Chowringhi Lane, a plague infected spot, has been demolished, and the plans of the owner for the erection of it of a dwelling house have been approved. Thus slowly but surely (says the *Englishman*) is the whole town being gradually rid of its plague spots.

Serious Accident at Haiphong.

On the 7th inst., whilst superintending the discharge of some heavy pieces of machinery from the steamer *Vesper* at Haiphong, a M. Debourdeaux was seriously injured through the falling of the machinery. One of his arms was so badly fractured that it was considered necessary to amputate it. M. Debourdeaux was otherwise badly injured, chiefly about the head and breast. The machinery is going up to the silk filature at Namdinh.

Foreign Ships at Singapore.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—In reference to the Chinese Immigration Bill, a friend points out one fact that strikes him as important. A British ship is compelled to produce its log-book to a Government Department (the Marine Department) while a foreign is not compelled to do so. Therefore any omission from the log, or any false statement made therein, as regards death or sickness on board for instance, cannot be known, and breaches of Quarantine or other Ordinances may be committed with impunity and with danger to the health and well-being of this Colony.

"I saw Dick Giddings to-day," said Mr. Dingley to his wife. "The man that once you one hundred pounds?" "Yes." "How did he look?" "He looked the other way."

Sue (enthusiastically): "Oh, George, don't you think the greatest joy in life is the pursuit of the good, the true, and the beautiful?" He: "Rather! That's why I'm here to-night."

Sorrow: "Yes, sir; I assure you I would be glad to marry your daughter, even if she were as poor as a church mouse." Mr. Moneybags: "That settles you! I don't want a fool in the family."

of hearing of projected railways, which are to be built hither and thither, when the timber does not appear yet to be felled that are to form the sleepers thereof. On the other hand, in Pechili, before we have left the province, there will be many miles of railway, and these cannot fail to be an object lesson to the Chinese, and will, perhaps, in a very little time, be imitated by the more enlightened of the wealthy people. One other thing may be mentioned, for it is a thing of some importance. The Chinese in China to-day are more respectful to the European than they have been for many a long year. Many facts prove this. There is the prompt settlement of the mission claims. There are the personal interviews which prominent officials have had with prominent missionaries with a view to this. There is the fact that congratulatory dinners have been given to those who have taken a prominent part in the adjustment and settlement of these claims. And last, but not least, there is the certainty of the fact that the general attitude of the people all over China towards the European has greatly changed, and to-day he can go where he likes without meeting with any of the provoking abuse that is usually thrown at him. As a well-informed Consul said some little time since, Europeans are to-day *persona grata*, and so are treated as such.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that we have not completely finished the work we had set ourselves. The infamous leader of this revolt against Europeans ought to have been captured and kept where she could do no harm. Whilst the Empress is allowed to go free, the danger is not removed. The future cannot be guaranteed. The rebellion in Egypt was crushed out, root and branch, because Arabi Pasha, the leader, surrendered, and was then banished to Ceylon. Peace was restored to the Sudan when the fanatical Mahdi was "smashed." Could we have secured the person of the fierce tyrant and then banished her to a place of safety, the most determined enemy to progress and the west would have been removed out of the way. She yet rages freely and probably rages wildly. Our leaders too had forgotten the Scripture proverb: "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." It was announced that the abhorrent crimes of which China was guilty could only be wiped out by the blood of Prince Tuan, and that of this confederate. This blood is still in the veins of these rebels and boils no less wildly against us because of the threats of which, of course, they have heard. It would have been wiser to have demanded only what we could have exacted, if it were necessary, and in so far as we have failed here, we have shewn ourselves incompetent, let the reasons be what they may. What will be the sentiment of the Empress and her party when they return to Peking and find that their Forbidden City, with all its sacred temples and palaces, has been trodden by the foot of the conqueror? Will they have the sense to see that this is but the fortune of war, and was inevitable, were the Allies victorious? It is thought by some that it will be impossible for the Chinese to forget their shame, and that even the Emperor himself will be unable to overlook this insult. We shall see. Nor must it be forgotten that the expedition has left a legacy of debt which some one must pay. Already to the utmost boundaries of empire, the message has been flashed forth, to owners of property, "You must pay at once a tax of five per cent on the rents you receive." The burden seems to fall on the landlords. For the present, the tillers think that they are free. There are some who are not backward in sneering at the rich, because they have to pay the bill. But, sooner or later, it will be learnt that indemnity must be shared by every Chinaman, however poor and humble, and then there will be unrest, and perhaps secret revolt. We can here only refer cursorily to the salient features of this wide question. One thing, however, is felt by many, and that is that unless China is fully opened up, so that Europeans can go where they wish, as they do in India, in course of time she will return to her old ways and wrap herself up in her old conceits.

The evacuation of Peking is fixed for to-day. A year and a day have passed since the stalwart warriors of India forced their way into the British Legation and announced, amidst deafening cheers, that those who had been beleaguered for many weeks, and at times had almost lost all hopes of deliverance, were free. Many things can happen in a year, and many things have happened during this time in the north of China. On the occasion of the anniversary of the relief, we are inclined to ask the question, have we accomplished all that we attempted, all that we desired, all that we ought? We—that is, all who took part in the relief expedition—we have accomplished much, and it would show lack of appreciation on our part towards those who undertook the work to deny this. The first aim of the Allies was, of course, the relief of the beleaguered Legations. This was effected. After the failure on the part of Admiral Seymour, who attempted the impossible, and so revealed the difficult nature of the work before the Allies, the latter pushed vigorously forward, and so prevented the bloodthirsty Empress and her party from glinting their revenge on the blood of gentle and inoffensive Europeans. This first object of the party was effectively reached. The Allies also have swept the Boxers from the face of the country; or, at least, for the time being, have transformed them into coolies or farmers or boatmen—have transformed them into anything but Boxers. The expedition has taught the Chinese that the boasted invulnerability of the Boxer was to the last degree absurd. There can be little doubt, but that the general acceptance of this foolish belief is responsible for the fact that so many of the bucolic natives joined the ranks of the rebels. They saw entrancing visions of Europeans scattered and slain, after which they themselves—protected by the idols—would enrich themselves on the property and the countless treasures of the alien, without let or hindrance. From this pleasing sleep there was a rude awakening. It is no little thing to have taught the Chinese this lesson. It will cause them perhaps to be more cautious next time. It is possible that it may even bring some discredit and disgrace on the idols of China, and there are many who believe and assert that there can be no real advance till this is felt. Whilst the Chinese believe in these things, all advance is blocked.

Some of the leaders of the Boxers have been punished, as they richly deserved. It is true that there has been a partial failure of this part of our task. But whilst we have not been able to accomplish all that we aimed at in this regard, much has been done, and when we recall—if Europeans are able to compel themselves to do so—the names of influential Chinese who have fallen either in battle or at the hand of the executioner, we must admit that the expedition has not altogether failed even here. That the most notorious and bloodstained are still at liberty and are likely to remain so for the present is to be regretted, seeing that of these one head would be worth perhaps a dozen of those who have fallen; yet at Paoingfu and at other places justice has been satisfied, and the result so far will be salutary. China and the world are well rid of certain double-eyed ruffians who can trouble us no more. It is certain, too, that the Chinese have discovered the utter futility of attacking Europeans. We know from his publications that Chang Chih-tung, four years ago, pressed this fact on his countrymen. His teachings will, however, come with a much more convincing force now than they did before. It has been learnt from experience—an experience felt and known at headquarters—that Europeans are, and it will not be forgotten that even the much despised Japanese can accomplish much when he marches side by side with the West. We think that the Chinese will not again recklessly attack the European, and that should he intend so to do, there will have to be very extensive preparations made, which will reveal to us, if we keep our eyes open, what is on foot, and so give us the opportunity to check it in time. A further gain is the actual existence of new railways. We who live in the South, are sometimes weary

of hearing of projected railways, which are to be built hither and thither, when the timber does not appear yet to be felled that are to form the sleepers thereof. On the other hand, in Pechili, before we have left the province, there will be many miles of railway, and these cannot fail to be an object lesson to the Chinese, and will, perhaps, in a very little time, be imitated by the more enlightened of the wealthy people. One other thing may be mentioned, for it is a thing of some importance. The Chinese in China to-day are more respectful to the European than they have been for many a long year. Many facts prove this. There is the prompt settlement of the mission claims. There are the personal interviews which prominent officials have had with prominent missionaries with a view to this. There is the fact that congratulatory dinners have been given to those who have taken a prominent part in the adjustment and settlement of these claims. And last, but not least, there is the certainty of the fact that the general attitude of the people all over China towards the European has greatly changed, and to-day he can go where he likes without meeting with any of the provoking abuse that is usually thrown at him. As a well-informed Consul said some little time since, Europeans are to-day *persona grata*, and so are treated as such.

Extensive use of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil in all civilised countries has proved it to be meritorious in the highest degree. It has produced remarkable results where other so-called tonics and reconstructors have entirely failed. Sold by all Chemists; wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

The publication of this issue commences at 5.30 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

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Some of the leaders of the Boxers have been punished, as they richly deserved. It is true that there has been a partial failure of this part of our task. But whilst we have not been able to accomplish all that we aimed at in this regard, much has been done, and when we recall—if Europeans are able to compel themselves to do so—the names of influential Chinese who have fallen either in battle or at the hand of the executioner, we must admit that the expedition has not altogether failed even here. That the most notorious and bloodstained are still at liberty and are likely to remain so for the present is to be regretted, seeing that of these one head would be worth perhaps a dozen of those who have fallen; yet at Paoingfu and at other places justice has been satisfied, and the result so far will be salutary. China and the world are well rid of certain double-eyed ruffians who can trouble us no more. It is certain, too, that the Chinese have discovered the utter futility of attacking Europeans. We know from his publications that Chang Chih-tung, four years ago, pressed this fact on his countrymen. His teachings will, however, come with a much more convincing force now than they did before. It has been learnt from experience—an experience felt and known at headquarters—that Europeans are, and it will not be forgotten that even the much despised Japanese can accomplish much when he marches side by side with the West. We think that the Chinese will not again recklessly attack the European, and that should he intend so to do, there will have to be very extensive preparations made, which will reveal to us, if we keep our eyes open, what is on foot, and so give us the opportunity to check it in time. A further gain is the actual existence of new railways. We who live in the South, are sometimes weary

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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW. Auctions. 11 a.m. Auction of Surplus Stores at Central Police Station. 2.30 p.m. Auction of Sundry Household Furniture, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

Miscellaneous. Goods per *Morgan* not cleared at 4 p.m. subject to rent.

General Memoranda. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.— Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall. Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office, No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central. Noon.—Auction of Steam Launch *Tung Fat*, alongside of the Douglas S. S. Co.'s Wharf, Praya Central. 2.30 p.m. Auction of Household Furniture, at No. 7, Granville Avenue, Kowloon.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.— Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road. Goods per *Yarra* unclaimed before Noon, subject to rent.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.— 12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Preference Shareholders of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at the Co.'s Office, No. 14, Des Voeux Road. Goods per *Pekin* not cleared at 4 p.m. subject to rent.



A. S. WATSON & CO

